Crawl Space Research

Managing moisture and saving energy with closed crawl spaces

Cyrus Dastur



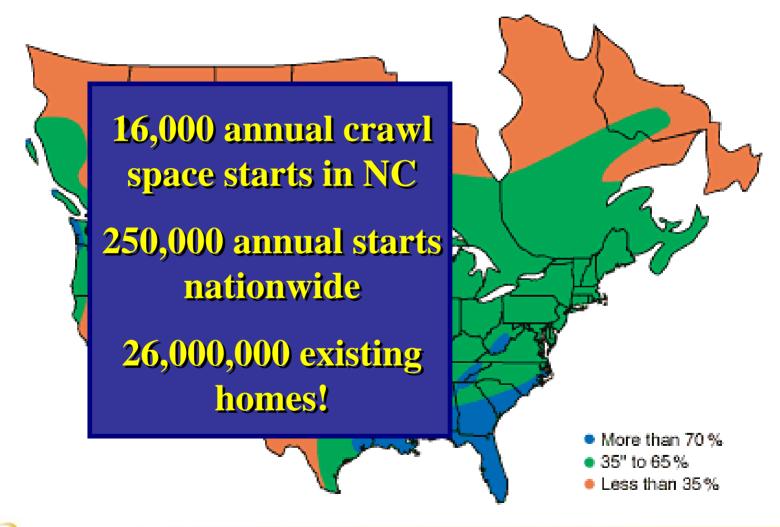


Crawl Space Moisture Problems





Chances for Above Ground Decay









Typical response: Add ventilation



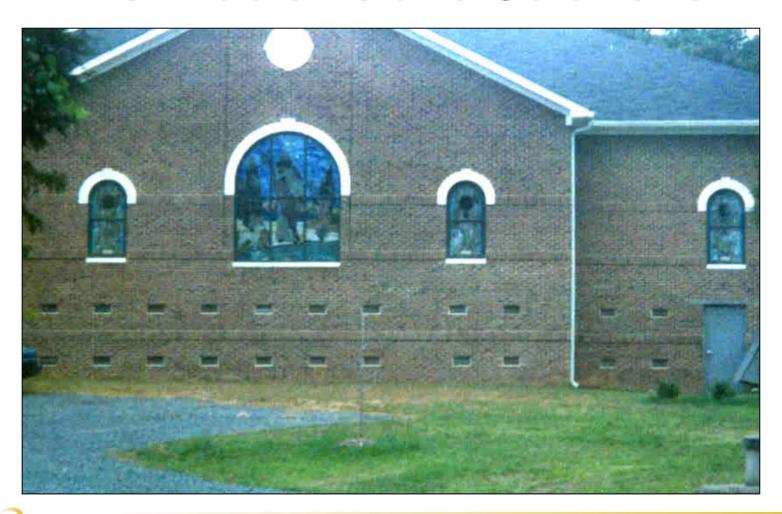








Data was Needed to Understand the Problems and Solutions





Funding

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Co-Funding and Project Management

Advanced Energy

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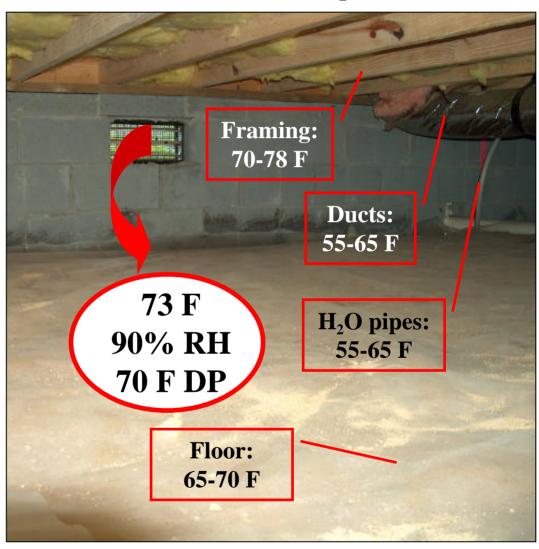
Project Goals

- Research: Monitor and compare the thermal and moisture performance of closed vs. wall-vented crawl spaces
 - 12-Home Field Study
 - 2-Home ORNL Hygrothermal Study
- Technology Transfer: Accelerate acceptance of properly closed crawl space systems



Why add ventilation to a crawl space???



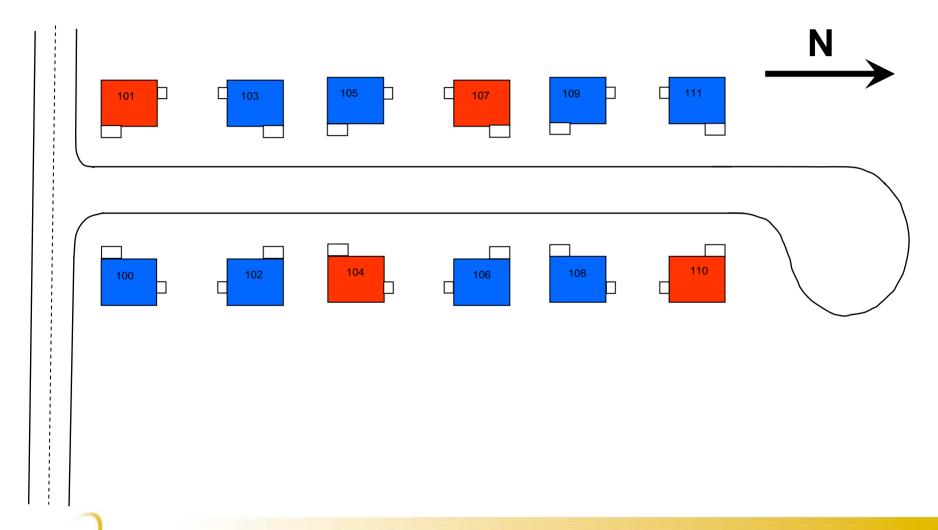






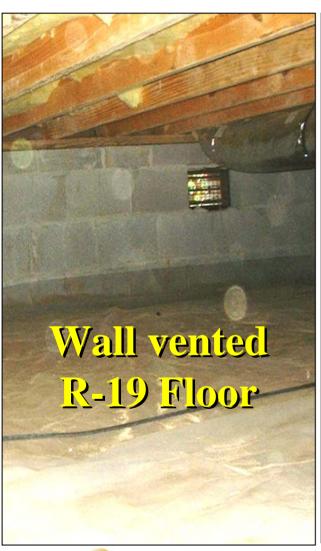


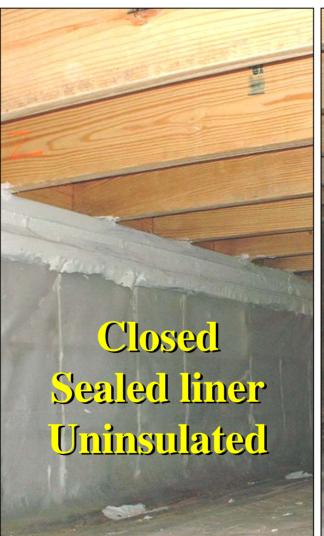
12 Home Field Study Site

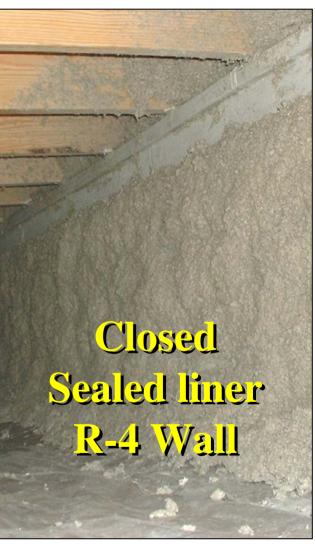




Phase I: July 2001 – May 2003







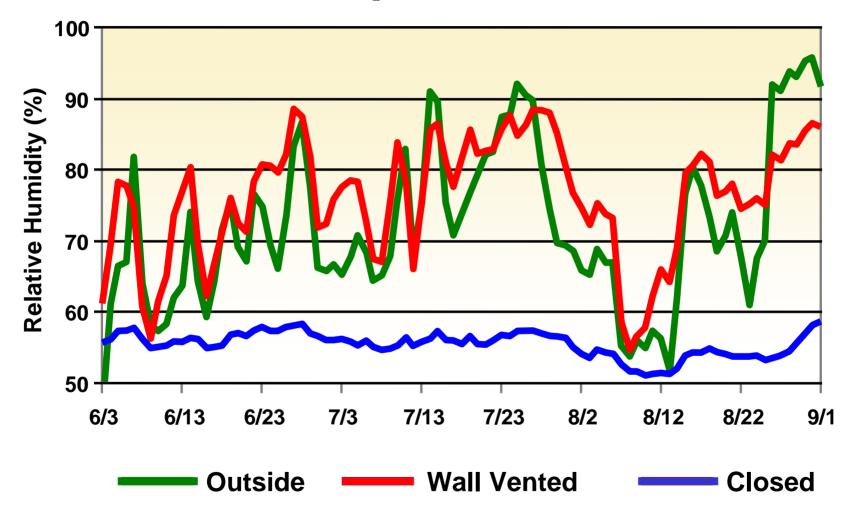


Data Collection & Monitoring

- Component air leakage testing
- Temperature and RH logging
- Pin wood moisture readings
- Bio-aerosol sampling
- Short- and long-term radon monitoring

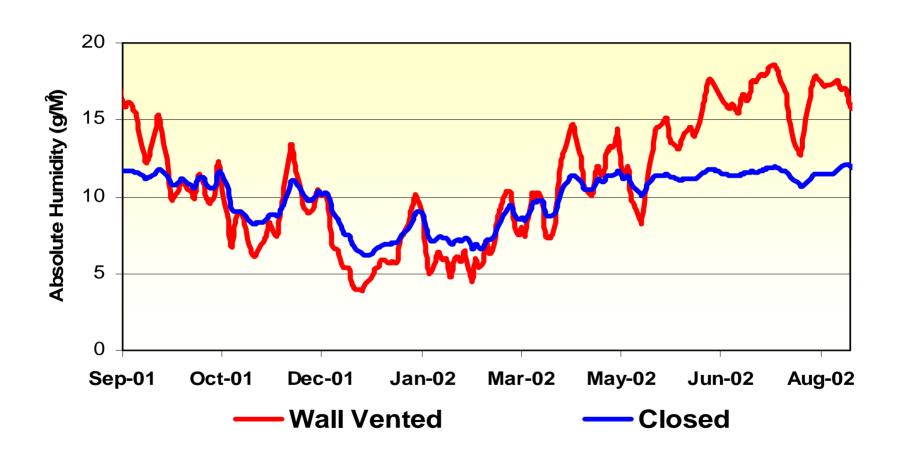


Phase I Crawl Space Relative Humidity





Phase I Crawl Space Absolute Humidity





Phase I Results

- Humidity was controlled in closed crawl spaces and not controlled in wall-vented crawl spaces
- Utility bill analysis indicated that the closed crawl space houses might be saving energy on heating and cooling (even with 4 uninsulated homes!).



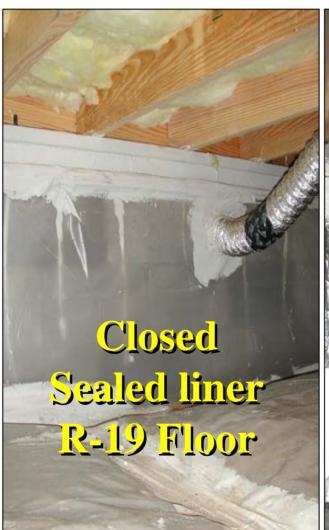
New Phase Begins in June 2003

- Sub-metered all heat pumps
- Air-sealed all floors and crawl space ductwork
- Re-measured component leakage
- Provided HVAC supply air in closed crawls (1 cfm per 30 square feet)
- Modified closed crawl space insulation systems



Phase II: June 2003 – June 2004







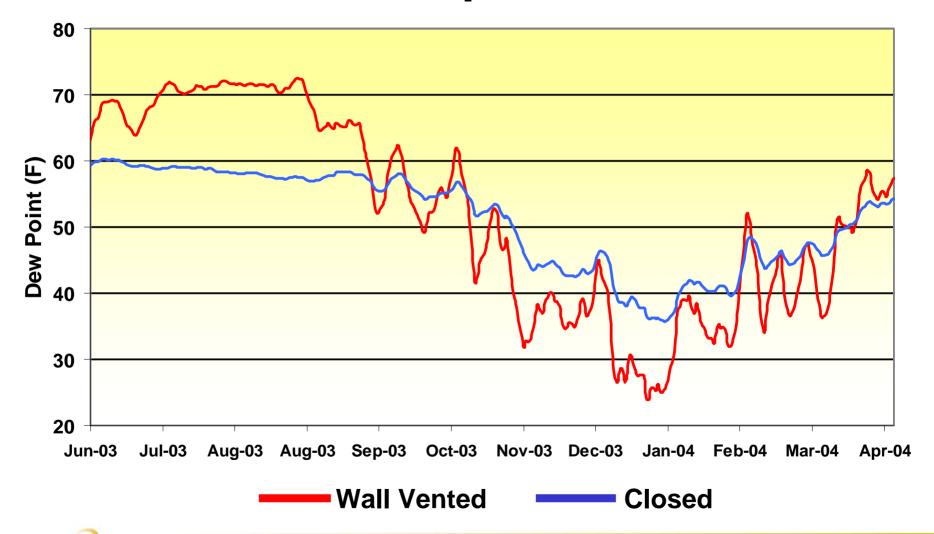


Crawl Space Supply Air Duct



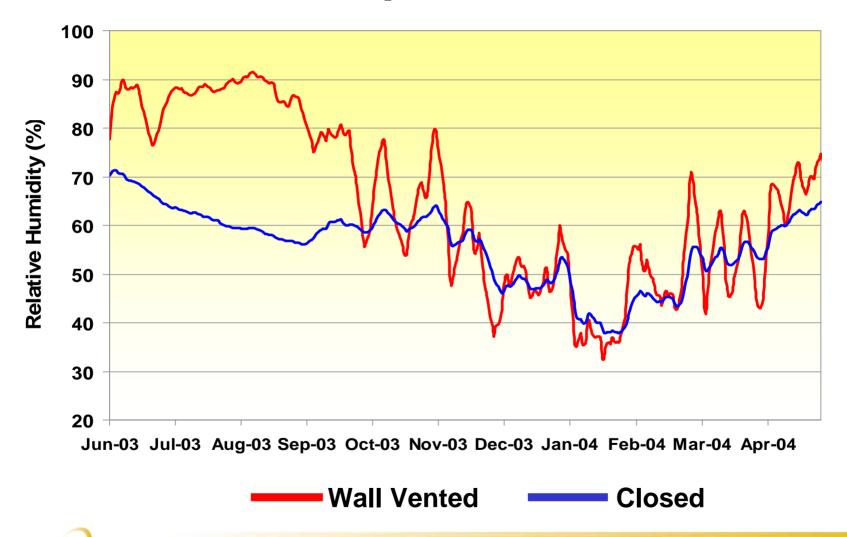


Phase II Crawl Space Dew Points





Phase II Crawl Space Relative Humidity





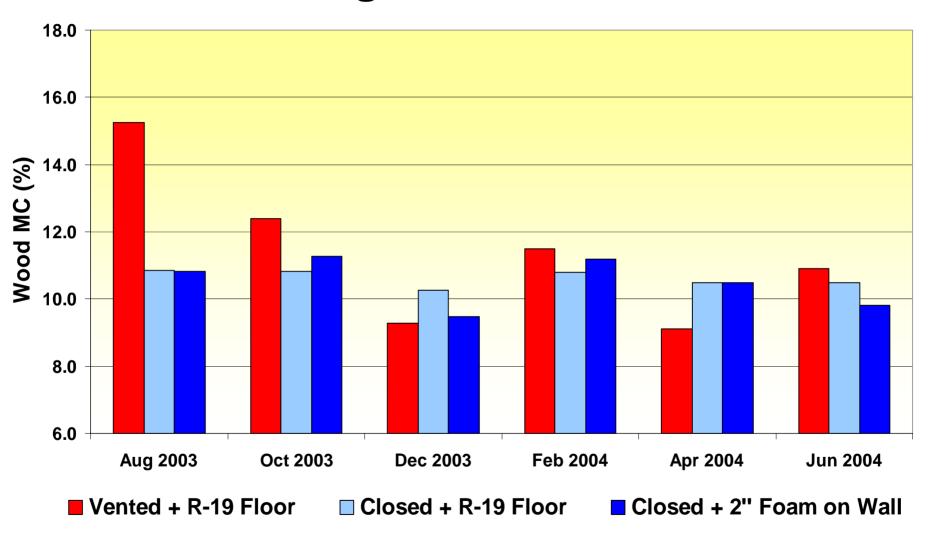
Summer RH Summary

(Summer: June - August)

	2002		2003	
<u>Percentage of Time</u>	<u>Vente</u> d	<u>Close</u> d	<u>Vente</u> d	<u>Close</u> d
Above 90% RH	0%	0%	23%	0%
Above 80% RH	39%	0%	86%	0%
Above 70% RH	79%	0%	98%	5%
Above 60% RH	94%	0%	100%	64%
Above 50% RH	100%	100%	100%	100%

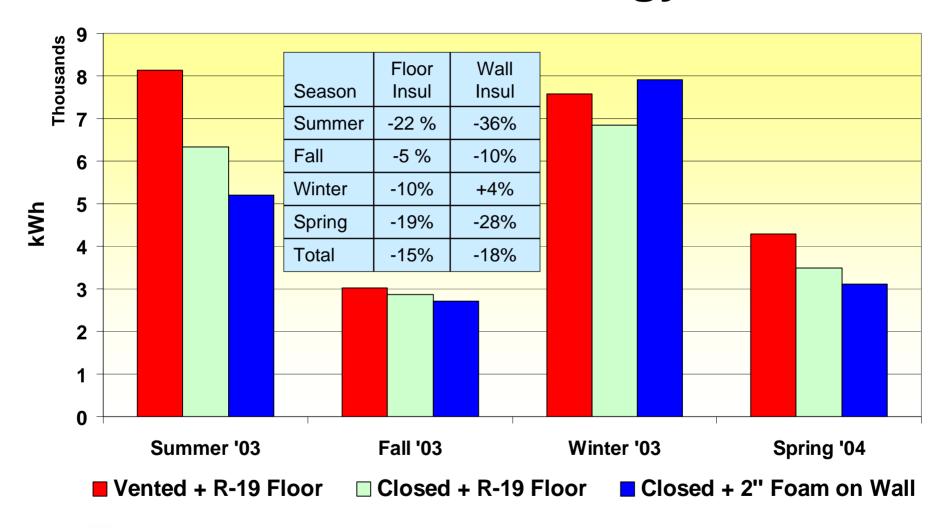


Phase II Average Wood Moisture Content





Seasonal Total Energy Use





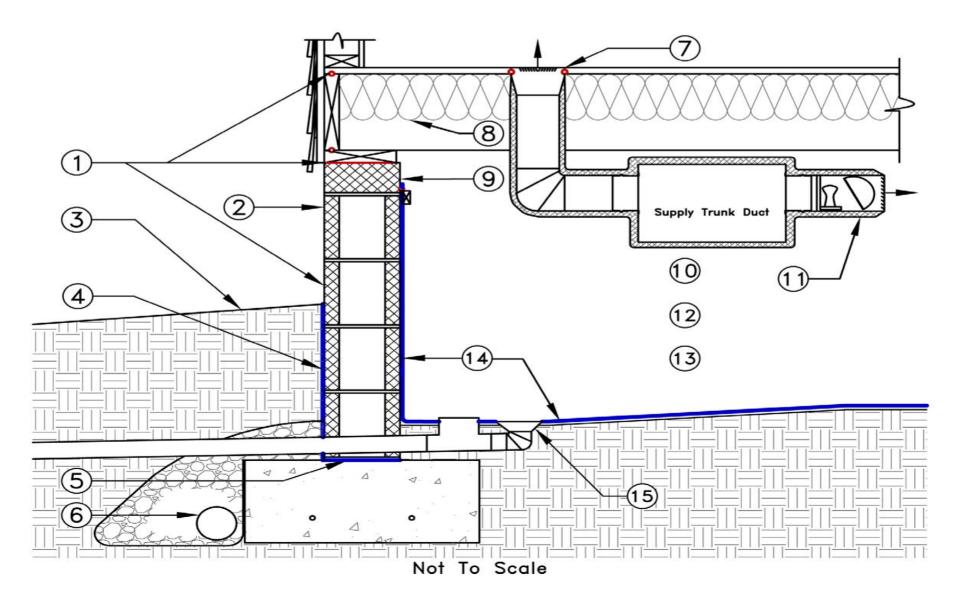
Next Steps: Technology Transfer

Implementing practical changes for large moisture and energy benefits

- Closed crawl space construction guides
- Fact sheets and research results
- Design and analysis tools
- Code language



Next Steps: Construction Guides



Next steps: Future research

- Extend energy and moisture research to new regions and house geometries
- Test and measure new drying methods
- Test new component products
- HUD study: Is there a health connection?
- Duke study: Vented crawl spaces as sources of indoor air contaminants



Next Steps: Product Development

- Structural support
- Air leakage retarder
- Capillary retarder
- Vapor retarder
- Pest management solution
- Thermal insulation
- Fire protection



Six Implementation Issues

- Overcoming "physics- and logic-free zones"
- Applying codes; working with code officials
- Choosing a design
- Pricing closed crawl space work
- Managing labor: safety, skills, pay
- Managing moisture and job-site logistics



Six Design Issues

- Pest control
- Moisture control
- Fire standards
- Thermal standards
- Combustion safety
- Radon control

Provide combustion air!

Tjernlund.com

Fieldcontrols.com



Proceed with Care!

- Closed crawl spaces are robust and tolerate flaws, but are not a silver bullet
- We can (and do) mess them up just like everything else in construction
- Moisture must be managed during the construction process!!



Thank You!

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